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☞ All communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE OCEAN HORROR.

Further Harrowing Details.

Two Hundred of the Passengers Crushed to Death on the Steamer.

Responsibility for the Calamity.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.—The Agents' Line this morning telegraphed to Mr. Sparks, New York agent, as follows:

"The Atlantic's deviation to Halifax is incomprehensible, as the quantity of coal on board was 967 tons, against an average consumption during eighteen voyages of 746 tons. Without an explicit statement of the engineers, the supposition is that the vessel, in consequence of the head winds and rough weather, was obliged to burn largely in excess of the usual amount of coal, hence the run to Halifax for a fresh supply."

The steamship Atlantic was insured by London companies for $150,000. She had 760 steerage passengers. The crew and passengers were classified as follows at Liverpool: English, 190 men, 14 women, 3 male and 21 female children. Scotch, 7 men and women, Irish, 48 men, 18 women and 3 children. Other nationalities, 250 adult males, 34 women, 19 male and 18 female children. A large number of emigrants embarked at Queenstown, making the total number in the steamer when she sailed from that port 965.

Of the passengers by the steamer Atlantic two hundred were booked from Cork and five from Plymouth. Great anxiety exists in those places as to their fate.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The harrowing details of the awful scenes attending the loss of the steamship Atlantic continue to be received. All the women who were asleep at the time the ship struck were drowned in their berths, the heavy seas which constantly poured over the vessel and filled her preventing them from reaching the deck. Some women, who showed remarkable presence of mind and appreciation of the awful situation, only permitted the rock to be washed into the sea and drowned. One woman, beseeching the aid of the sailors and stronger male passengers, took to the rigging and dashed there to keep her from being swept away. She was the last female left in position. Soon after six men on the shore wrote on a blackboard, "cheer boys," and the announcement was responded to by "hearty cheers" from the ship. After half an hour of awful suspense men were seen on the island carrying a boom over the rocks, and soon it was launched and took off three souls from the ever-parting rock. While running the boom Captain Williams and the passengers hauled lonely to the crew of the boat to come to the ship and take them off first, as they were in the most imminent danger, the captain saying, "I will give five hundred dollars for every boat load I rescued," the boats afterwards made for the vessel and took two boat loads. Half an hour later another boat came and rescued many of those clinging to the rigging. The third officer, Brady, who had succeeded in reaching the shore over a line carried from the vessel by himself, organized the crew and materially aided in the work of rescue.

A portion of the passengers saved are expected this city on Saturday by a steamer from Halifax. ial arrangements are being made to obtain subscriptions for their relief. The steerage passengers e in a very destitute condition. The steamer Allerica, which sailed on the 31st of March, will bring list of passengers whose passage has been engaged ere; also their destinations.

Freeman D. Mackwell, a cabin passenger of the Atlantic, telegraphs from Halifax that he will remain at the wreck until the bodies of the lost cabin passengers are recovered; that the bodies of Mrs. Fisher and Miss Merritt have been recovered, and that the corpses of twenty-one children, and Mrs. Merritt, Miss Scrymser and John H. Price, of New York.

AN UNHEEDED WARNING OF DANGER.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 3.—There is nothing of importance from the wreck to-day. Robert Thomas, quartermaster, says: At two o'clock I went with the bridge with second officer Metcalf, and told him not to stand into the land so, as he only had to run some distance to make the Sambro light from my calculations. He told me I was neither captain nor mate. I then went to the fourth officer and asked him if I should go on the main yards, as he would not see land until he struck on it. He told me I was no one for me to go up. I then relieved the man at the wheel, and at 2:30 o'clock a second officer told the captain, who was reposing in the chart room, that the weather was getting thick. The second officer went out on the side of the chart room. The man on the look-out cried "once ahead," and shortly after the ship struck. At the time was 3:15 o'clock. I put the helm hard aport and reversed the engines full speed astern. I left the wheelhouse and went to the fore-rigging. Second officer Brady was then up and distributed them for the purpose of cutting away the gear about the boats. A little boy and his father, named Mundy, both steerage passengers, with her brother Alfred Mundy, from London, were on it. She called to me after she came out of after steerage and said to me, "Quarter-master are you?" I said, "I am here," she said, "Save me." I took the mother and child on the saloon deck, and told her to stay there until I could get a boats clear to put her and boy into. The ship suddenly listed over and they fell from the deck in the sea and were swept overboard and sank to rise no more. I then began getting boats clear and assisted Yonkers, Westchester, New York, as I received credit for the above effect. Wm. Purdy, quartermaster, was the first who attempted to swim ashore, at when going he said, "Good bye, Thomas, will e come with me?" I replied I preferred to save the and his mother. Then I saw that the boy and mother were swept away.

A BRAVE LIFE-SAVING HERO.

I swam on shore, and when I landed on the rock passenger called out, "save me," which I did. I swerved from rock to rock, falling sometimes from exhaustion, with the rain with me, until I found a small path to a place where I met fishermen, who helped me about and signalize boats." I then called out for up. Two old men and a boy came to our assistance, and I went to a house with them and procured line, and then retraced my steps to the beach. here I saw a lot of passengers and crew upon the ck. Speakman, the quartermaster, swam toward e with a line from the rock, and I threw my line so caught him and pulled him ashore. As soon as I had done so, we hauled in the line which had from the rock, and made fast the end of my to it, so as to make it straight. As soon as I the line made fast I lost those on the rock to on the shore, one by one, as I could save them. he first man saved in the way I do not know, but e second was Mr. Brady, third officer. I saved in manner about seventy or eighty passengers, as of the line was some distance overboard and the perason exhausted, I had to reach down and pull up by the water. I left the rock for the last time which was one of my depth; for, with a line around I waded, in some cases up to my neck, and when I and the mast I rescued ashore. I remained there on four o'clock till nine when I fell down through exhaustion. One of the stewards and somebody se relieved me, and I was carried to a house, where was kindly cared for, and I recovered such a degree strength I was conveyed in a boat to the main nd, and went to Mr. Ryan's, the magistrate, here I was kindly treated for, as I had a severe attack cramp. The chief steward, and another man, ho threw his arms around the steward's neck, ere coming ashore on the rope, were drowned at my feet. The reason I could not render assistance the case that the first two old men were saved with a man I had rescued, as they feared he would ron; therefore there was no one present to haul ashore, as I had jumped off to the water after them.

ANOTHER QUARTERMASTER'S ACCOUNT

Quartermaster Charles Raylance says: About 20 o'clock I hove the log, and the ship at that time as going at the rate of twelve knots per hour. I went into the aft wheel house, and was looking rough one of the windows, when I fancied I saw ers on the starboard side. I then ran forward the look-out man on the bridge, and I asked m if he did not hear breakers ahead on the starboard side. He reported to the second ficer, who telegraphed to the engine room to reerse. The engines had spent half a minute when I ran ard of the bridge together on the deck. Then gave the orders to call all hands on deck. I then ran forward and hurried the quartermaster's mate on with my foot and all of them, three in number, I out through the panel of the door. Then I and e of them went aft and got out the pockets and ed about eight, when the rocket rained away from us. The plain gave orders to get the boats clear and save passengers. I and the Captain went to No. three ad were getting her clear when the second officer ve me more in her. I told him they were not. I the passengers were hindering together, and in of the boat crying, I could not get the plugs in. e captain then passed the order around for every n to look after himself. I saw the captain and a passenger, got into the main rigging and stopped there. The ship had previously ttled over, and I heard the captain say, "If any artermasters were in the rigging, I answered em, here we are." I then went up aft by the ain rigging, as the Captain gave me orders to save the signal halliards, to leave ashore. hen I got up aft the mainsail had blown away, and I had to come down again. At all the lines were ashore, and I assisted the plain in getting to the forward rigging. The plain and I cut the fore brace and passed it to C. Brown, fourth officer, who in turn passed it ashore by one of their lines. By this time ptain and mate, I then went to the fourth officer rown, and asked him if I should go on the main rds, as he would not see land until he struck on He told me I was no use for me to go up. I then lieved the man at the wheel, and at 2:30 o'clock second officer told the captain, who was repos- in the chart room, that the weather was getting ck. The second officer went out on the side of chart room. The man on the look-out cried ce ahead," and shortly after the ship struck. e time was 3:15 o'clock. I put the helm hard rboard and reversed the engines full speed astern. I left the wheelhouse and went to the ain rigging and got the axes and distributed them for the purpose of cutting ay the gear about the boats. A little boy and his father, named Mundy, both steerage passengers, with her brother Alfred Mundy, from London, were on it. She called to me after she came out of after steerage and said to me, "Quarter-master are you?" I said, "I am here," she said, "Save me." I took the mother and child on the saloon ck, and told her to stay there until I could get

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1873.

THE home organ of the opposition begins to grow sensitive and reflective. It says: "It is wonderful sometimes what a healthy public opinion has on the consciences of some characters." A very just and philosophical observation. That paper has for some time past discontinued its savage attacks on the colored people of the country and on the Constitutional amendments by which their civil and political rights and liberties were secured. The fact is now accounted for.

ALTHOUGH the election in Rhode Island was of comparative unimportance to the country at large, the result, like that of the recent contest in New Hampshire, certainly shows that the people have no more faith in the Democratic party now than they have had for the past ten or fifteen years. According to the local organs of that party, the Democracy of Rhode Island made "a stout fight," hence the Republicans of that intelligent and prosperous little Commonwealth are to be congratulated on the victory they have gained.

IT is a good sign of reformation when one is found willing to acknowledge his errors and mistakes. Commenting on the current rumors as to the proposed formation of a new political organization, the New York *Tribune* expresses very grave doubts as to the success of the movement, and considers it a mistake "to form." There has been, some reasonable ground of apprehension that the recent experience of that paper in the matter of trying to form a new party, would be wholly lost upon it. This slow awakening of its intelligence after so long a drowse, is therefore all the more gratifying.

REMARKING on the GOODRICH tragedy, one of the Chicago papers presses home the moral which it conveys, by observing that "every man who sets at defiance the moral restraints which surround the sexual relation, may, sooner or later, expect some terrible denouement and some frightful punishment. The doctrine of retributive justice nowhere asserts itself as forcibly as in cases where purity of life is sacrificed to sensual gratification." This is unquestionably true. And now it is to be hoped that, since the paper in question discerns so clearly and sets forth so cogently the important lesson contained in cases of the GOODRICH kind, it will hereafter have the consistency to practice what it preaches, and prohibit the introduction of a single equivocal "Personal" advertisement into its columns.

EX-SENATOR HARLAN would seem to have a decided *penchant* for being on the wrong side of things. He defended, or at least excused, the chief actors in the Credit Mobilier steal, and did his best to extenuate the corrupt offenses of the venal CALDWELL. He now appears as the attorney of VANDERBILT in the attempt of the latter to defraud the government out of some four hundred thousand dollars due for internal revenue taxes, and for non-payment of which amount the personal property of the New York Central Railroad Company is now being seized and sold under instructions from the proper authorities. Everybody knows, of course, that "corporations have no consciences." The remark, however, has generally been understood as having reference to the corporate capacities of these bodies, merely. Is its meaning to extend beyond?

THE New York workingmen and masters are still in a quandary, although the danger of a general strike on the part of the former seems to have pretty nearly passed away. The employers want to increase the hours of labor to ten, but are afraid to take a decided stand. The men threaten to strike if this is done, and as the employers claim that they cannot make any profits out of work done under the present system, the result is that work is almost at a standstill, and both employers and employees are grumbling. It will be a happy day for the country when its industrial classes learn that individual effort, which is the strength of society, is also the best instrument for the development of human faculties, and the surest guarantee for true justice between master and man. No combination among those who labor, no good-will among those who employ, no philanthropic sympathy among those who consume, can permanently raise the wages of labor above a level dependent upon the principles of supply and demand. In the end, too, the individual will assert himself, and any system which ignores the fact that society is made up of units, each of which is more partial to itself than to any or all of the others, will eventually come to ruin.

AMERICAN REPUTATION ABROAD.

In the multiplication of crimes against life, even the most patriotic American will hardly deny that his own country has for some time taken the lead among all the countries of Christendom. It is true that France may seem entitled to dispute the palm, and possibly to occupy a position of decided superiority in the calendar of bloody atrocities. A band of young scoundrels was lately brought to light by the French police, who were charged to have committed sixty acts of murder and robbery, and the existence of another similar band has been revealed. Every day or two also dead bodies are found floating in the Seine bearing the marks of having been murdered. They are generally found to be strangers, either English or Americans or Belgians, who have fallen victims to their own confidence or to their ignorance of the ways of the great city. Americans, however, can not fairly draw much consolation for wounded national self-esteem from the comparison, as they remember that France has lately passed through a terrible war as well as suffered terrible internal convulsions; perturbations which naturally produce extensive demoralization and are usually followed by an abundant harvest of crime. Then there is just as little comfort in considering the immediate causes to which the crimes committed in each country are respectively traceable. While in France they are all or nearly all the results of avarice or want, a fearful proportion of the murders committed on this side of the water are prompted by revenge or jealousy—passions which are accustomed to set the law at defiance only in countries deeply demoralized by misrule and the reign of vice.

But it is not such crimes of violence, however numerous or atrocious they may have been, which have recently done most to injure the United States and its people in the estimation of the world. No intelligent foreigner can doubt that the general reputation for honesty in money matters has long been bad in Europe. With most it was a mere prejudice, and even where the feeling rested on assignable reasons, it was usually very much exaggerated by Tory hatred for Democracy, and Democrats, and yet the social and intellectual influence of those who entertained it was so great as to bedite to propegate the impression much beyond their own ranks. Thus European capitalists or even theoretical republicans have for many years been wont frankly to acknowledge deficient scrupulosity in pecuniary affairs as the blot upon our national character. The evil reputa may have been our misfortune rather than our fault, but its existence was a fact which exposed both national and individual acts, and even language to misconstruction and injurious suspicion, and which has directly and indirectly cost us millions of money more or less in the establishment and maintenance of our public credit. A villainous suggestion of a thoughtless or unprincipled journalist, or the babble of an unscrupulous demagogue on the floor of Congress, was at once repeated in the newspapers of Europe, and was talked about by millions as being simply characteristic of American notions of financial honor. Hence less than almost any other of the nations could we afford to exhibit such a scandal as that of the Credit Mobilier business. Bad as it was, few journals more rend over the matter laboriously exaggerated its enormity, and their details were of course over there accepted without reserve and cheerfully interpreted as entirely confirming views and suspicions already supposed to be pretty well established.

Unfortunately the "ventilation" of the Credit Mobilier abomination has been followed by two financial scandals of American origin which are certainly not adapted to neutralize the injurious impression, or to elevate the American name. In fact, comparatively harmless if they had happened a year or two ago, happening when they did they seemed all that was wanted to fix indelibly the stigma which had been made. The first of these affairs is the Emma mine speculation. Abundant evidence proves that it was not afloat by mere lying in New York, and that by the false representations made the American Minister in London was induced to recommend it there as offering a good investment for spare money. Interest as it became due was, for a few months, paid out of the capital. But the bubble has burst, and the defrauded depositors are seeking for their money or for the punishment of the speculators by an appeal to the courts. If the American Minister—no doubt innocent of evil intent—succeeds in establishing his innocence to the satisfaction of English public opinion, the only bar to which he is amenable in the matter, it will be a very remarkable feat.

The other great capital of Europe, Paris, and indeed all France have lately been excited over the Memphis-El Paso Trans-continental Railroad affair, a gigantic American fraud by which more than six millions of francs were taken from the pockets of poor French people, chiefly peasants and small shopkeepers. In this affair, lately the subject of investigation in the Paris courts, the most conspicuous figure is that of General FAZEMONY, once candidate for the Presidential chair, and the next most conspicuous person is the General's brother-in-law, who, however, is a Frenchman—M. GAULDREE-BOILLEAU. It is a Parisian jibe that he studied ethics in New York, where he spent many years as French Consul General. At the late trial the *Procureur* of the French Republic, with an equally pungent sneer said of FAZEMONY, "Of all the philosophy of the New World this man knows only one thing—the dollar! (*Cet homme la ne connait qu' une chose, c'est le dollar!*)"

It is no doubt known to most readers that General FREMONT denies that he has been guilty of any wrong in connection with this deplorable business, and that he claims to have been deceived and imposed upon like others. We certainly have neither qualification nor call to decide upon his guilt or innocense. We refer to the trial merely as a misfortune certain in association with other things to confirm European prejudices against the American character. And Americans now in Europe assure us that, the effect has really been produced; one of them in a late letter to a New York paper, referring to the recent Bank of England forgery, says: that, if things go on as they have been going for some time, American gentlemen who visit Europe need not be astonished if before leaving a place where they have dined, the master of the house shall require them to let their pockets be examined.

ALL SORTS of conjectures continue to be given in explanation of the present financial stringency. With regard to the advance in gold, heavy imports and light exports are, as we have already stated, among the most important causes. The former require large amounts of gold for duties, and still larger amounts for remittances. Our shipments of gold have been going out to Europe at the rate of about fifty millions of dollars a year, which is considerably beyond the production of our mines; as a consequence of which, gold is all the while becoming more and more scarce. The only way of checking this outflow is by diminished importations, or increased exportations of produce, or a combination of both. With regard to the scarcity of currency, the causes are perhaps nearly all of a local character. The sweeping out of existence of some three hundred million dollars of property by fire was a calamity that could hardly fail to make itself felt in any country, no matter how wealthy. In addition, the withdrawing from active business of sufficient sums to rebuild the cities of Chicago and Boston has made, and is likely to make for some time, the pinch peculiarly severe. The inability of Western farmers to market their produce is another of the reasons not to be overlooked as tending to disarrange finances. In hundreds of towns in Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and other Western States, thousands of bushels of corn are reported to be piled up by the roadside, exposed to the weather, and rotting for want of transportation facilities to get it to market. Large quantities of corn in the ear have been burned this winter, as there is no sale for it in the West. As a natural consequence the farmer has little or no cash, either to purchase merchandise or to pay his debts. The dealer who has goods to sell him cannot do so, the jobber who has furnished them to the retail dealer cannot get his pay, and if he has to depend upon money coming in fails to meet his obligations, and, last of all, the whole pecuniary loss comes on the manufacturer. Added to this, the continual increase of the business of the country, and the peculiar requirements of this season of the year for trade purposes, tend to make currency almost as scarce as gold. Probably the unprecedented demand for iron has also had something to do with the matter. From every part of the country come advices of great demand and inadequate supply, although the mills and furnaces are worked to their maximum capacity. The American people are building some seven thousand miles of railroad annually, and in addition to this there is a constantly increasing consumption of iron in the manufacture of heavy machinery, bridges, buildings, water and gas pipes, and even sidewalks. Upon all sides improvements are progressing which increase the demand for iron. The scarcity of money is further aided by speculative influences at the gold centers, while our national tendency to extravagance and overtrading helps to make the scarcity still greater. It is a time for the exercise of the utmost prudence, economy and circumspection in all the affairs of business.

STATE NEWS.

Only thirty-four persons—men, woman and children—attended the spiritualists' State convention in Philadelphia, this week.

Grace Lutheran church, Lancaster was dedicated on Sunday.

A little son of Mr. Jacob Clemmens, of Mountville, Lancaster county, was drowned on Tuesday by falling into water in the cellar which had been flooded by the recent heavy rains.

The Scranton *Republican* says: Mr. Jonathan Slatzee, one of the oldest settlers of Blakely, aged eighty-five was buried yesterday in Pecktown. He lived with his wife, who is eighty-one years old, in the same old house he had built in the forest half a century ago. It is a singular coincidence that Mr. Isaac Vaughn, of Providence, and his wife Nancy Ann, of the same age as Mr. and Mrs. Slatzee, died when each eighty-five years old and the women eighty-one years of age. The most singular coincidence in the case is that Mrs. Slatzee and Mr. Vaughn were each married sixty-three years ago.

Richard Jenkins disappeared from Providence, Luzerne county, ten days ago, and it is feared he has been murdered for his money. His faithful dog, which always accompanied him when out of the mines, returned home the next day after his master was missing, covered with blood, as if he had been engaged in a fight, perhaps to defend his master. Since that moment, stanching great wounds, he left the house again and has not been seen since.

The Rev. John. F. Wilmer, of the Peckstown (Luzerne county) Methodist Episcopal church, who has labored acceptably and uncomplainingly for twenty-four years, at an average annual salary of $400, has been assured on good authority that he is one of the heirs of the celebrated Chace estate in England, and there are so many millions of dollars awaiting the claimants. He would do well perhaps to stick to the $400 a year till he receives his "divvy" from Queen Victoria.

Col. J. H. Puleston, formerly editor of the Pittston *Gazette*, and now of the banking firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., London, is a candidate for a seat in the English Parliament in the Conservative interest, with every prospect of being returned. Col. P. is a Wesshman by birth.

William Jones, William Barnes and a little daughter of Elijah Hunt, of Lancaster, have died very suddenly within a few days past. Spotted fever was the cause in two of these cases.

In Somerset borough, on Thursday morning last, an interesting daughter of Dr. A. F. Haley, five years of age, died from a fright of stars and comets, infamous resulting in her death in a few hours afterwards.

Dock shooting is very lively in the river in the vicinity of Harrisburg.

The trout-fishing season began on Tuesday to end on the 30th day of August next.

The editor of the *Concord Ruffleman's Journal* boasts of having taken a sleigh ride on Thursday of last week.

About fifty rafts of timber were torn from their moorings in the vicinity of Clearfield, last week, by the sudden rise in the West Branch. Most of the rafts will be rescued by the owners, but the loss will be quite heavy.

The old Revolutionary camp ground at Valley Forge, has been leased by Charles H. Rogers, Esq., to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for two years, for a pic-nic ground.

Hon. Cyrus Cast, one of the oldest residents of Tidioute died at the residence of her son-in-law, J. Shaw, on sunday night, at an advanced age. Her husband, who yet survives, served in the 1812-15 war, and the pioneers of both were the first settlers while the country was yet a comparative wilderness.

A full-grown bald eagle, measuring six feet from tip to tip of its wings, was shot near Bridgeport, Montgomery, a few days since.

Several deer were captured in the vicinity of Laporte last week. The Sullivan *Press and Standard* says those left in the woods will probably starve to death.

Apartments to let in the Sullivan county jail. The institution is without a single occupant.

The season for deaths from rope-jumping has arrived. A nine-year-old daughter of Mr. Jas. Jones, of Jersey Shore, jumped the rope 240 times, on Thursday last, and died in a few hours thereafter from nervous prostration.

The measles is very prevalent and unusually fatal among the children in Erie.

Charles B. Chase, whilom hotel keeper in Erie, has succeeded in his fair reputation, by folding his tent and stealing away, leaving numerous unliquidated bills behind.

A cheese factory is to be built at Keepville, Erie county, near the Crawford county line. It will be ready for use at the opening of the season.

S. D. Neal, of Conneautville, had about $100 worth of bees killed by the cold weather during the past winter.

Mr. Joseph Barnes died in Spring township, Crawford county, on Wednesday, aged eighty-four years.

Mr. Azra Dibble, of Summerhill township, had a narrow escape from death, a few days since. While in the barnyard, a cow became enraged at a little dog and attacked Mr. D. knocking him down and goring him quite severely. But for the timely arrival of assistance the brute would have killed him.

Vagrancy is much abound in Erie, greatly to the disgust of the well-clothes.

Mr. C. C. Ryan has shown at the Philadelphia *Ledger* office a quaint Bible, printed by Bowland and Wm. at Geneva, in 1560. It was brought to this country in 1720 by George H., who couldn't find family record for seven generations, the first record being on the birth of George Lyman, 1806. There is bound up in the same volume the service of the Establishment, the Psalms and Psalms of David. The Bible itself, is in an excellent state of preservation, but the title page of the prayer book is missing.

Reading has a new industrial establishment—a pin manufactory.

The Liquor and Beer Dealers's Association of Allentown have resolved that all the hotels and saloons of that place shall hereafter be closed on Sundays.

A Lewistown man has read the Bible through forty-one times—on the last occasion since the first of January, in eighty-four days.

Vice-President Wilson deserves and will receive credit for a very graceful and honorable political action, in returning his additional back pay, amounting to $4,420, to the Treasury of the United States to be appropriated to the extinguishment of the national debt. The act is the more to be commended because Mr. Wilson is not a wealthy man, and could measure purses with but few of his associates.

APRIL.

Shine! shine! shine!
Warm, red sun, shine!
Shine, till out of the Frost King's hand
Melts the sceptre that ruled the land,
Shine, till over his sparkling crown
Pearls and diamonds trickle down;
Shine, till o'er the slumbering bees
Shine, till out of the maple trees
Pours the amber wine.

Blow! blow! blow!
North wind, south wind, blow!
Blow and echo the silvery notes,
Borne from thousands of warbling throats;
Blow, winds of the cloud fringed West;
Blow, till every birdling's nest
Holds no more the snow.

Fall! fall! fall!
Soft voiced rain drops, fall!
Fall till, starting the meadows green,
Violets, eyes of the Spring, are seen;
Fall, till over the tree roots bare
Spreads a drapery rich and rare;
Fall, and whisper, so low and light;
Fall, till all April, fair and bright,
Answers to your call.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"Decoration Day" occurs on the 30th of May. Many of the cities are already making preparations for its proper observance. Pittsburgh should not be behind.

The New Jersey House of Representatives has decided the abolition of the practice of throwing "spit-balls" at the heads of members.

An English engineer has brought forward a system of portable rails, which, it is claimed, secures to every carriage its own tramway, and which may be used with equal facility upon any ordinary road, whether macadamized, paved or asphalted.

A Texas paper makes this inquiry, which would without doubt fit several towns further north: "There is our Hayds society; there is our Thespian society; there is our Commercial club; there is our nameless club; there is our Fair association; but where, oh where, are our woolen, furniture, boot and shoe factories, grain elevators, and flouring mills?"

It is asserted by the New Orleans *Picayune* that a plan for resisting the Kellogg government of Louisiana has been arranged by committees of prominent citizens, which will be submitted to a mass meeting of the people of New Orleans during the present week. This is as though a man should cut off his nose for the purpose of spiting his face.

New York is supposed to be a Christian and civilized State, and yet in a population of nearly 5,000,000, there are more than 200,000 persons supported wholly or partially by public money, or one pauper to every twenty-three workers! This is a most shameful record.

The Illinois Legislature has passed a law making the owner of a dog liable for damages done by the animal. Such a law is needed in every State.

The planting interests of the Southern States are reported to be in better condition than (at this season) in any year since the war. Corn is up and the cotton fields in splendid preperation for the seed.

The demand of the Eastern Consumer—"Give us cheap bread!" The response of the Western producer—"Give us cheap transportation and you will get it!"

The Delaware and Hudson Canal is open, and the company has given orders to boatmen to commence trips on Monday next. It is thought the New York boats will commence their trips the first of next week.

A National Agricultural Congress will be held in Indianapolis on the third Wednesday in May. An unusually large attendance is anticipated from all sections of the country.

The general government has abandoned its suit for possession of the Piedemont Railroad as Confederate property. One and a half million of dollars were involved in the suit.

The horses of the Pacific slope, which are now undergoing the epizootic, do not suffer as much as their Eastern relatives did. This warm climate renders the disease so light that but few of the horses are obliged to suspend their labors.

Governor Lewis, of Alabama, has approved an act for the annexation of West Florida, whenever Florida and the United States shall assent to the proposition.

A new style of rouge has made its appearance. It consists of a tablet of what looks like green tinsel, which when rubbed with a damp cloth gives a red pigment, which seems very natural when transferred to the cheek of beauty. It is a Chinese invention.

They don't like to take United States scrip in Canada. Afraid it isn't good. Canadian scrip they prefer upon. That is perfectly good. The United States government is paying off its debts at the rate of $100,000,000 a year, while the Canadian government is increasing its debt about $7,000,000 a year.

A number of very handsome donations for educational and benevolent purposes have recently been made by private parties; one of $50,000 to the Old Old Ladies' Home; another of $200,000 to hospital, schools and other public purposes in Hartford, Connecticut; a third of $300,000 to a school in Massachusetts, and a fourth of $150,000 to the California Academy of Science.

The first company of Mormons for San Francisco, Arizona, will move in a few days. There are no women. Crops will probably be raised this season. There is considerable reluctance on the part of many emigrants to go.

A sewing machine is run by "spirit power" at Atlanta.

A New York fashion paper predicts a return to the costume of Empress Josephine. "Already the Josephine waist is prescribed by dress-makers." It would be a good thing for our young men if the Josephine trousers should also come in fashion.

An aged negress in Delaware is reported to be making quilts, in four hands and arms being altogether bleached, while the rest of her body is following suit.

New Jersey has at last found its mission in the economy of the universe. An English sailor printer has discovered that apple juice is an excellent mordant for fixing colors. Thus, as ingenuity develops, do we learn that the most despised and seemingly insignificant things may have some use in the inscrutable scheme of creation.

The Illinois Supreme Court has adjourned without rendering a decision on the constitutionality of the law limiting railroads to three cents a mile for passenger fares.

A strike for lower pay is the latest phase of the labor question in Chicago. A number of ship carpenters, who were receiving $3 50 a day, resolved to strike for $4; but the Union discouraged them, and the members continued to work at the old rates, so all hands joined in a voluntary reduction to $3 per day, and now ships that formerly put into other ports for repairs give Chicago workmen the benefit of their necessities.

The elasticity of our revenue is so great that the reduction in totals by the taking off of taxes is never quite as great as is expected. The estimates for the current fiscal year, of which only three months more remain, contemplated an entire revenue of $374,000,000; but the receipts to date indicate that it will go ten or twelve millions above that.

The Worcester, Mass., gas light company have only cleared $65,115 65 during the year out of a business of $170,691 65. If the moon shines better next season, their profits will be much heavier.

A new relation between heat and electricity has been studied by Professor Guthrie. It is found that the reaction between an electrified body and a neighboring neutral body, or which the latent electricity of the latter is decomposed by induction, becomes greatly modified when the temperature of the neutral body is raised.

General Slaughter, late C. S. A., is engaged, under Federal direction, in removing obstructions in Mobile Bay, the State of Alabama having abandoned the work.

In 1848 the banking capital of the country was $204,000,000, and in 1872 it was $600,000,000; nearly trebled in twenty-four years. In 1846, at this rate, the total would be $1,800,000,000. But the chances are that this aggregate will be reached long before that period.

Appleton's Journal runs over hastily the census of the libraries in the United States. There were in 1860, public and private, 4,500,000 books in 1,000; 12,000,000 in 1860, and 45,000,000 in 1870, a wonderfully rapid increase. There are 1,100 free municipal libraries.

The convention of lumbermen at Savannah formed an organization under the name of "The Southern Lumber Manufacturers' and Shippers' Association." The classification of lumber was adopted.

At last accounts, where were four feet of snow in Yosemite valley, and there were four feet of snow in the mountains impassable except on the trails over the mountains on snow shoes. A cone of snow 1,000 feet high looms up at the head of Yosemite valley. Travel cannot be commenced before the middle of last May.

The tendency to combine is not confined to railroads. In the coal mining and carrying business a controversy between Virginia as well as elsewhere, and ex Governor Brown, will soon an Atlanta paper controls railroads. It is asserted that the coal mines and railroads are combined in Atlanta at a profit of $3 25 per ton, which is considerably less than the cost of $3 25 charged.

New York has 7,624 manufacturing establishments, employing 129,677 persons, and prohibitory, Philadelphia 6,784 establishments, employing 95,421 hands and with products of the value of $322,004,517.

The coming year is to see the removal of the Hell Gate obstructions in East river, New York. science has not only made failure next to impossible, but enabled the skillful engineers in charge to calculate to a hicety almost the very day of final success.

A Springfield, Mass., whip-maker's wife appeared in person in one of the shops, recently, so explain his absence, saying: "Jim is not well; you must excuse him; he and I had a little difficulty at the breakfast table this morning, and he won't be able to work this week." And he wasn't.

There are between 400 and 500 millinery establishments in New York city, employing upwards of 1,900 milliners. In the work rooms of these houses, 40,000 ladies' and childrens' hats in silk, velvet, crape and other fancy materials are finished during the season of the spring and fall trade. There are also between 10,000 and 12,000 women employed in making artificial flowers and curling and dressing ornamental feathers.

The working people of California have $51,000,000 on deposit in the savings banks in that State.

A most stupendous hoax was perpetrated by the Washington *Republican* of the last instant. On Fools' Day—by printing with the utmost gravity and minuteness a long account of the arrival, in this country of a party of Hindoos of noble birth, their arrival in Washington, the death of one of the party, a beautiful young lady) on ship board, and the bringing of her remains to the national capital for burial, the arrival of the party at Woodley, the erection of a Hindoo altar in one of the parlors, the correspondence with the Chief of Police, by which permission was obtained to perform the ceremony of cremation in the public monument grounds at nine o'clock that morning, the funeral procession, the burning pyre, games, ashes, and so on. The consequence was that hundreds of staid and respectable citizens turned out at Wormley's early on Tuesday morning to view this novel party, and about two thousand people, women and children, crowded around the Monument grounds to find out that it was the 1st of April.

A couple of boys, Massachusetts urchins were stopped the other day, several miles away from home. One carried a pie, and the other had four table knives stuck in a belt round his waist. When asked where they were going and what they were doing with the weapons, they said they were going west to fight the Indians, and become scouts of the prairie. They had seen Buffalo Bill on Monday evening. They were conveyed to their homes, where each received a dose of Buffalo leather for himself.

PERSONAL.

"Veto Jack" is the title now bestowed upon Gov. Hartranft by some of the persons whose little Bills have been so ruthlessly slaughtered.

At the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, Clara Louise Kellogg gathered together, in the ladies dining room, all the servants who could be spared from their duties, and sang for them a choice collection of her best pieces, interposed with Irish ballads and negro minstrel melodies. It was a very graceful act on the part of the great cantatrice.

Among the names of our countrywomen who are employing their talents for the entertainment and instruction of the public, appears that of Madame Octavia Le Vert, of Mobile, a lady of culture and fashion, who will shortly give a series of parlor readings in New York. The readings of the brilliant Alabamian will be one of the fashionable features of the Easter holidays.

The pigeon-holes of the New York County Clerk's office have been interviewed by a reporter, and one of them contained Lucca's application for a divorce from her husband, Baron Von Rahden, on the ground of his infidelity. She calls herself a citizen of New York.

The quarrel between Fechter, the tragedian, and William B. Duncan, regarding the opening of the New Lyceum, in New York, has culminated in Fechter withdrawing from the enterprise, and accepting a proposal of Augustin Daly to produce Monte Cristo at the Grand Opera House.

It is now pretty tolerably certain that McDonnel or McDonald, the man arrested for the Bank of England forgeries, is a brother of McDonald, the young man who swindled the Hartford Trust Company, about five years ago, and who is now in the state prison. Both brothers are well educated, excellent talkers and of good personal appearance.

It is not generally known that George Eliot (Mrs. George H. Lewes) was in early life the protege of Herbert Spencer, and that to his training we must give much of the credit for the wonderful books she has written. "He taught her to think, to reflect and to reason by scientific methods," says one who knows her, and to his teaching is attributed the remarkable depth and clearness of her writing, which always seemed to us to be more masculine than feminine in its style.

The latest notable act of Robert Tombs, the impenitent "five thunder" rebel, is the giving of twenty dollars to help a Presbyterian church. Mr. Toombs is a Methodist, but he wants to help all the churches and make sure of his future comfort.

The Staunton (Va.) *Spectator* says that certain relatives of Professor Morse are living in Augusta county in that State. Professor Morse was a grandson of the Rev. Samuel Finley, President of Princeton College, New Jersey; and Samuel Finley, Sr., recently of near Greenville, Va., was a son of President Samuel Finley, making him an uncle of Prof. Morse. Mrs. John R. Christian, deceased, mother of Col. John R. Christian, Mrs. Matthew Pilson, and Mrs. Dr. Isaac Hall, daughters of Rev. Samuel Finley, the latter now living in Augusta county, are first cousins of the great electrician.

The rapid extinction of power in the national church of England precedes as rapid an overthrow of monarchism, yet Queen Victoria and her family are hastening the work with all their might. Her Majesty holds levees during Lent, and the royal family patronize the theaters quite as much as at other times. The Duke of Edinburgh is to marry the daughter of the Czar of Russia, and his equerry, Elliot Yorke, has just married Miss Rothschild, a Jewess. Of still greater significance is the fact that the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred have just cast their maiden votes in the House of Lords in favor of the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

The Thoughtful Physician

Does not regard spring as a healthy season. Its sudden transitions of temperature, searching winds and chilling rains are provocative of rheumatism and neuralgia, and where there is a predisposition to dyspepsia or bilious colic, or chills and fever, such variations of the weather are apt to superinduce a visitation of one or other of those complaints. By toning and regulating the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at this season, these evils may, however, be warded off. The direct effect of the Standard Vegetable Specific is to invigorate the body and renovate the constitution, while it indirectly operates as a preventive of disease by purifying the animal fluids from any acid particles they may contain, and regulating the functions upon which health mainly depends—notably those of digestion, secretion and evacuation.

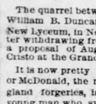
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.....$778,251 56.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 8 o'clock. Chartered in 1852. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compound from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books and Pass-Books furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERGER, President. JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKNIGHT, Secretary and Treas. Wm. S. Nimick.
A. Bradley, J. D. Graham, Jr., Jos. Eichbaum, John S. Dilworth, F. Ratchford, H. Follmer, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.



What Did It?

It is no longer the question since the introduction of the Centaur Liniment. When we meet an old friend who has been afflicted with rheumatism, or see a person mangled underneath a rail car, and restored to hope and soundness, we now know that it is the Centaur Liniment that does the work. No other article ever did perform such miracles. There is no swelling it will not soften, no pain it will not soothe, or lameness it will not cure.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF

NUTRINA!!!

1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become sour or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Cholera Infantum and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.

GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!

Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.

Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.

Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.

The undersigned have this day dissolved the Partnership heretofore existing between us, by Mr. C. H. SCHWARBERG retiring. The business of the late firm will be settled by Messrs. A. MARTIN and J. A. ELPHINSTONE, who will carry on the business at the old stand, No. 30 West Diamond, Allegheny, under the firm name of A. MARTIN & CO.

C. H. SCHWARBERG,
A. MARTIN,
J. A. ELPHINSTONE.

April 1, 1873.

IN RETIRING FROM THE ABOVE Firm, I thank our patrons for the liberal patronage they have given us in the past, and would recommend to the Trade the new Firm.

C. H. SCHWARBERG.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED G. BILDERBACK With us in our business.

S. EWART & CO.

Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1873.

S. EWART & CO.,

Tea and Tobacco Dealers
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NO. 289 LIBERTY STREET.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of WERNER, HOFFSTOT & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, JOHN G. BRANT and GEO. HOFFSTOT of the late firm will be settled by G. N. Hoffstot, who is authorized to receive all moneys due present and those having claims against the firm will be same to him for payment.

G. N. HOFFSTOT,
JNO. G. BRANT.

G. N. HOFFSTOT WILL CONTINUE IN BUSINESS AT No. 299 LIBERTY STREET.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1873.

CHANGE OF FIRM STYLE.

The Jewelry Business heretofore carried on under style of H. RICHARDSON & CO., will be conducted hereafter under style of

L. M'INTOSH & CO.,

Without other change in our partnership.

C. O. RICHARDSON,
LEWIS M'INTOSH.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of B. L. FAHNESTOCK, FORTUNE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by B. L. FAHNESTOCK, who is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK,
WM. FORTUNE,
ALEX. BALLENTINE.

March 26, 1873.

LONG & SON,

HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE
PAINTERS,
Will Remove on April 1st
To No. 34 Smithfield Street,
Second Floor, Opposite Central Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Have Now on Hands a Very
Attractive Stock
OF
SPRING GOODS,
WHICH BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO CLOSELY INSPECT BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.

Black Silks in all the best makes, ranging in price from one to six dollars per yard.
Plain Dress Silks, in all the new shades, for evening wear.
Striped and Checked Silks, in all the new designs, from one to two dollars per yard.
Foulard Silks, in Figures, Polka Spots and Plain Colors.
Cheney Bros.' celebrated American Silks, in spring shades and black.
Japanese Silks, Pongees, Poplins, Cashmeres, Cretons, Chalies, Debages, Mohairs, Alpacas and Wool Delaines, in all the new designs and shades.
Black and mourning material in Alpacas, Mohairs, Brilliianteens, Delaines, Tamise, Henrietta Cloths, Cashmeres, Dra De Franc, Grenadines and Hernanis.
Percales, Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.
Shawls, in all the new designs for spring and summer wear.
Cashmere and Silk Sacques, Talmas, Dolmas and Polonaises.
Nottingham and Tamboured Lace Curtains.
Marseilles Quilts, Etc., Etc.

118 and 120
Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW GOODS!

McElroy & Dickson,

54
Wood Street.

Black Alpacas,
Japanese Stripes,
Boys' Cassimeres,
New Prints,
D & T Cottonades,
Bleached Goods,
&c., &c.
Spring Styles
Silk, Cassimere, Fur and Wool
HATS,
SILK AND CLOTH
CAPS.
LATEST NOVELTIES
IN MARKET, AT
PALMER'S
HAT HOUSE,
151 WOOD ST.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW CITY HALL, SMITHFIELD STREET,
Pittsburgh, February 14, 1873.

Notice is Hereby Given

That all owners (whether resident or non-resident) of the city of Pittsburgh, of

Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c.,

To pay their Licenses at this office forthwith. All Licenses not paid on or before the

FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1873,

will be placed in the hands of a Police Officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents, and all persons neglecting to pay on or before the First Monday in May, will be subject to a penalty double the amount of the License, to be recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman of said city.

The old metal plates of last year must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or 25 cents additional will be charged on each License.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One-horse Vehicle	$7 50
Each Two-horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four-horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two-horse Hack	10 00
Omnibus and Timber-wheels drawn by two horses	18 00

$1 extra will be charged for each additional horse used in the above specified vehicles.

C. L. MAGEE,
MWF CITY TREASURER.

SAFE INVESTMENT,

Now Paying 12 Per Cent. Every Thirty Days Upon the Price Asked.

THREE-FOURTH INTEREST FOR SALE.

To enable small capitalists to purchase it has been divided in shares of $8,000 two hundred dollars each. Price of the three-fourth interest $15,000. This is better than bank or insurance stocks. Will bear the closest investigation. Reason for selling, present owner has something similar paying larger dividends and requiring his exclusive attention. The remaining one-fourth is retained by the manager, who is a well known citizen of Pittsburgh. Address H, Box 1317 Pittsburgh Postoffice.

FOUNDRY FLOUR—
200 Barrels in Store,
And for sale by
D. WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S,

(OLD BARKER ESTABLISHMENT),
The Largest Stock of
Spring Dry Goods,
At the Lowest Prices.

Dress Goods of every style and variety.
Alpacas, Plain and Striped.
Poplins, French and Irish.
Shawls, Imported and Domestic.
Cashmere Talmas in Newest Styles.
Silks, Black and Colored.
Hernnnie, Striped and Plain.
Japanese Silks, Striped and Plain.
Black and Colored Cashmeres.

AND A FULL STOCK OF EVERYTHING IN THE DRY GOODS LINE.

WILL BE OPENED,
MONDAY, APRIL 7th,
A Very Large and Beautiful Stock of
Linen Suits,
Bishop Lawn Suits,
BRAIDED AND PLAIN, AND MADE UP IN THE BEST STYLE. ON SAME DAY WILL BE OPENED
A VERY LARGE ST

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, steamers sailing every Saturday, for Queenstown and London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES.

JOHN M. THORP,

DEALER IN

NOTES, MORTGAGES AND REAL ESTATE.

Office in Arcade Insurance Rooms,

Corner Third avenue and Wood street.

Isidore Coblens,

BROKER,

NO. 58½ FOURTH AVE.

REAL ESTATE,

BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

NOTES AND STOCKS.

Luther S. Kauffman

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

STOCKS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Subscription Books Still Open FOR THE

U. S. 5 Per Cent. Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Individuals and Capitalists, on the same terms as the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¾@111⅞.

NEW YORK, April 3, 1873—P. M.

MONEY.

There was a slight relaxation in the money stringency to-day although the rates on call are still high. Borrowers paid ¼@⅝ per cent. per day with the bulk of business at ½@¾. An influx of currency has set in and bank officials now look for a return from the interior by next week. The continued high rates will undoubtedly stimulate the usual April return flow. It is known that in the event of troubles resulting from the monetary stringency, the government will exert its whole power for relief.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange demoralized at 1069@1070 for sixty days and 1074@1075 for sight.

GOLD.

Gold strong on clique manipulation assisted by the loss in reserve of the Bank of England and the report that the State is ordered to withdraw its deposits to pay tax on capital. The effect of this impression was, however, evanescent last. Opened at 111¾, 111⅞, and 111¾, closing 111⅞@111⅞. Loans 7 per cent to ¼ per day. Clearings $27,400,000. Treasury disbursements $27,000. Customs receipts $630,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments steady. No demand of the payment of the May interest will be anticipated.

U. S. coup 1881	113¼	5-20s, 1867	112¼
5-20s, 1864	111¾	5-20s, 1865	112¼
5-20s, 1865, new	111¾	10-40s	112¼
5-20s, 1865, new	111¾	Currency 6s	123¼

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet.

Missouri 6s	90½	Virginia, old	43
Tennessee, old	70	North Carolina, old	19
Tennessee, new	69½	North Carolina, new	16
Virginia, new	64½		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks opened quiet at about last night's prices. During the day Western Union, Pacific Mail, Central Erie and Central Pacific, Lake Shore, Rock Island were steady, and Pacific Mail, New York Central and Erie, Paul and Wabash were pretty strong. The whole market closed steady.

Canton	92	do preferred	73½
Western U. Tel Co	80	Quicksilver	36
Quicksilver	40	do preferred	86
Adams Express	90	Wells, Fargo & Co	92
Wells, Fargo & Co	93	Terre Haute	15
American Express	62½	do preferred	30
U. S. Express	58	Ohio & Mississippi	30½
Pacific Mail	55½	do preferred	59½
N. Y. Central	104	Ohio & Mississippi	24¾
Erie	20¾	do preferred	59
Hudson River	103	Burlington & Quincy	110
Reading	102½	Panama	99½
Michigan Central	104½	Chicago & Alton	97
Michigan Southern	87½	Union Pacific	39½
Illinois Central	124	Central Pacific	95½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	97½	do preferred	97½
Rock Island	112½	Del. & Lackawanna	99½
N. J. Central	103½	Hannibal & St. Jo	30
St. Paul	59¾	Hannibal & St. Jo. pref	107½

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

April 3.—The market for Scotch pig is dull. The stocks here are light, and though the same may be said of the country, yet there is no desire to change the hand to mouth policy that has been the rule for months past. The non-opening of navigation is also a quieting effect on the market. Advices from the other side quote the market a shade off, but though freights are low, there are few or no shipments here, on account of the high cost there and the inadequate freights offered. Should there be a shade one quotations a trifle, but any active demand would have the tendency to harden them. We hear of nothing being executed a lot of Gartsherrie, in close an invoice, at $30. American pig is fairly inquired for but the offers are below the views of $30; the deliveries of No 1, it is said, are of poorer quality than of previous years, and this has the tendency to keep up the price of the better brands, and beyond an occasional lot there is little or none for sale of first class brands, and these command full rates; we have only to note the tons No 2 range on private terms. New English and American rails are not in any demand, and English are in some inquiry.—*Sun, April 1st.*

PHILADELPHIA.

American No 1, foundry, dly, at factory	41 00@42 00
American No 2, foundry do, at factory	40 00@41 00
American No 3, foundry do, at factory	39 00@40 00
American No 4, white and mottled	36 00@38 00
American No 4, mottled, at factory	34 00@36 00
Old patts, R. H. & W., to the trade	30 00@32 00
Old patts, R. H. & W., to the yard or landing	29 00@30 00
Old patts, No 1, wrought scrap, to the trade	32 00@33 00
No 1, wrought scrap, to the yard	31 00@32 00
No 1, wrought scrap, at factory	30 00@31 00
American refined bar, shipment here	4 25@4 50
American common bar, shipment here	3 75@4 00
American rails, at mill	52 00@53 00
English rails, ord. gauge N Y yard	52 00@53 00

Prices of pig iron manufactured in the Schuylkill and Lehigh Valleys:

Foundry No. 1 A, 1 to 100 tons	$ 00@ 00
Foundry No. 1 A, 100 to 200 tons	00@ 00
Foundry No. 1 A, 200 to 300 tons	00@ 00
Mottled foundry, 1 to 100 tons	00@ 00
Mottled foundry, 100 to 200 tons	00@ 00
Mottled foundry, 200 to 300 tons	00@ 00
Forge irons, at mill for Cornwall ores	35 00
Forge irons, at mill for Cornwall ores in lots less than a car load	37 00
Mottled and short (of Cornwall ores) in lots of 100 tons	39 00
Mottled and short (of Cornwall ores) in lots less than a car load	41 00

Philadelphia Ledger and Commercial, April 3.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

April 2.—The sudden rise in gold on Monday caused a weak and unsettled feeling in foreign, but upon the reaction of yesterday the market resumed its former position, and prices are again considered steady. All descriptions of domestic are in fair demand, but the receipts are still light. Manufacturers are quietly purchasing in a small way. Advices from Philadelphia report a very unsatisfactory market. The sales here comprise 100 bags English noils at 45c; 75 bales Montevideo at 29c; a lot of combing skirts from the Cape of Good Hope at 42½c; 6,000 lbs super pulled at 45c; 100 bags X do, 46c; 10,000 lbs Texas, 25@31c; 5,000 lbs Pennsylvania, clean, at 50c; 20,000 lbs domestic fleece, 50@52c; 6,000 lbs scoured do, 65@75c; 5,000 lbs Ohio do, 55@57c; 30 bales New Mexico, 30@32c; 20,000 lbs Montevideo, 50 bales Cape, 10,000 lbs Canada, 30 bales spring California, 25 do fall do, 16 bags pulled, 4,000 lbs unwashed do, 30@32c; 5,000 lbs scoured domestic and 6,000 lbs Cuba, on private terms. The wool shipments from the Cape of Good Hope for 1872 amounted to 20,977,000 lbs, against 17,656,000, an increase of 1,589,000 lbs, and 4,642,000 in one year versus the previous one. The exports from Port Natal were small. Great Britain took 21,226,000 lbs, and the United States 418,000 lbs.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—Cotton quiet at 18½c. Flour—Demand fair and market firm at $7 50@7 75 for No. 2 red winter. Grain—No. 2 red winter, 91c; No. 3 do, 86c. Corn quiet at 36c. Rye quiet at 84c. Oats quiet at 30@32c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Provisions—Mess pork firm and unchanged. Lard quiet and prices dropping at 8½c. Butter and cheese—Demand good at full prices. Provisions held firmly. Buyers holding off. Mess pork in moderate demand at $16 75 for April; sales at $16 75. Lard steady; sales 50 tcs at 8½@8¾c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon—Demand fair and prices unchanged. Whisky firm and active at 93c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, April 3.—Cotton dull and prices have declined; good ordinary 16½c; low middling 15¾c; receipts for past twenty-four hours 1,000 bales. Corn meal higher at $2 25. Corn dull and prices dropping at 65@66c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand, at 40@41c. Hay quiet and unchanged. Bran higher at 91c on the levee. Provisions—Mess pork dull at $16 75@17 00. Lard—Choice leaf tierces 8¾@8¾c; kegs 9¾@9¾c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 3.—Cotton quiet; low middling 17½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; demand active at yesterday's quotations. Wheat easier; red and white, on arrival, $1 42@1 45; No. 2 red winter, $1 40@1 42. Corn in good demand, with sales at 34@35c for shelled and sacked. Oats steady at 40c. Rye steady and unchanged. Provisions quiet and firm; sales 80 bbls mess pork, 50 bbls prime, 100 pounds; shoulders 6½c, now asking 7c; clear rib sides 8¾@9c. Bacon firm; shoulders 7¾@8c; clear rib sides 9¾@9¾c; clear ribs sides 9¾@9¾c; sugar cured hams 13@14c. Lard firm and better unchanged. Whisky firm at 90½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 3.—Flour—Demand active and prices advanced 10 @ $0 25. Wheat dull and a shade declined; No. 2 white Wabash $1 50; No. 2 $1 20; extra white Michigan $1 60; No 1 do $1 45; amber Michigan, spot, $1 62; seller May $1 50; No. 2 red $1 26; No 1 red $1 40; No. 2 do $1 24. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed, seller last half of April, 37c; high mixed and prices have declined; No 2, 36c; Michigan 35½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Flour firmer for high grades, others nominal; superfine $4 50@5 25; extras $5 25@6 75; Pennsylvania and Ohio family $6 25@7 00. Wheat quiet; red $1 37@1 39; No 1 spring $1 37. Rye steady. Corn steady; yellow 60a 62; mixed 58@60c. Oats firmer; white, Delaware, 46@47c; mixed 45@46c. Provisions firm. Mess pork $16 00. Lard 9¾@10c. Petroleum—Crude 13½c; refined do 22½c. Whisky dull at 91c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, April 3.—Cotton dull but unchanged; middling 17c. Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat $1 50. Corn and oats active and firm at unchanged. Provisions firm. Bulk shoulders 7c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 9c. Bacon—Shoulders 7½c; clear sides 9½c; clear ribs sides 11½c; sugar cured hams 14c. All packed. Lard—Kettle rendered 9½c; kettle dried 9¾c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, April 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and firmer; No 1 Milwaukee spring $1 27½; No 2 do $1 16¾. Oats dull and prices droping; No 2, 26½c. Corn dull and market unchanged; No 2 mixed 34½c. Rye quiet and firm at moderate demand; No 1, 65c. Barley steady; spring No 2, 66c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, April 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; extra $1 62; No 1, $1 48½; amber $1 60@61 66. Corn dull and prices have declined to 41½c. Oats dull but unchanged. Clover seed scarce at $5@5 10.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, April 3.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat dull and weak; No 1 red winter held at $1 70; No 2 do $1 62. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged. Refined petroleum steady and unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 3.—Wheat dull; white Canada $1 20. Corn unchanged; State 58@59c; western 60c. Oats steady; State 40c.

LAING & McKALLIP,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED

BALED HAY,

HYDRAULIC CEMENT, WHITE LIME,

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Office No. 15 Market street, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 3, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, March 27	1,020	2,000	2,300	240	110
Friday, March 28	1,300	4,000	1,800	180	17
Saturday, March 29	1,700	4,000	1,800	180	17
Monday, March 31	2,200	2,500	1,900	90	130
Tuesday, April 1	2,314	2,900	2,200	90	
Wednesday, April 2	1,800	2,000	2,000	90	
Total	8,650	14,500	11,300	600	260
Last week	5,040	13,045	7,015	990	238

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, March 27	970	1,000	1,900	240	95
Friday, March 28	920	500	1,000	45	
Saturday, March 29	1,300	3,000	1,800	170	195
Monday, March 31	1,256	4,200	300	105	34
Tuesday, April 1	1,500	2,000	1,000	90	
Wednesday, April 2	760	1,800	2,000	30	
Total	7,156	12,500	8,000	680	324
Last week	5,868	14,693	7,300	900	187

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending to-day have been heavy particularly of through stock destined for New York and Philadelphia markets. Last week trade closed strong at an advance of fully ¼c over the opening rates. The run toward the close became lighter and the market increased in firmness. The scale of the market-test was about the same as ours, all good last week. The fact was telegraphed west and the consequence is we have a very heavy run of cattle. The quality of stock is principally the medium to fair grades, but few extra cattle appearing among the offerings. The attendance of buyers is good. In addition to the regular ones there are several from the small country towns of the interior of the State. On Tuesday trade opened up slow, the tone of the market indicating a decline. During the day very few cattle changed hands, in fact, hardly enough to base quotations on; the market closing weak. To-day it opened with a large supply of cattle on sale and buyers holding off, endeavoring to force a decline. Toward noon the market was easier, with prices at least ¼c, and some say ½c, lower than last week. Buyers are evidently afraid of the heavy run of through stock that is going East, and it is making them very cautious of their transactions. The highest price reached this week have been 5c per lb, and that not for any droves but a few good cattle, choice of lot. We think we are safe in saying the market is slow and dull, buyers offering not prime; prices ½c to ¾c lower, and considerable stock which was offered here going through to the East inside.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 lbs, fine and smooth, $7 00; extra 1,300 lbs, fine and smooth, $6 90 to $6 95; prime 1,300 lbs, fine and smooth, $6 75 to $6 85; prime 1,200 lbs, fat, $6 50 to $6 60; prime 1,200 lbs, fat, $6 25 to $6 35; prime 1,200 lbs, fat, $6 00 to $6 10; prime 1,100 lbs, fat, $5 75 to $5 85; prime, $5 50 to $5 65; cows, $3 50 to $5 25.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs the past week have been fair. On last Friday and Saturday the runs were light, and with an active demand sellers succeeded in running prices up to $6 80 on Saturday for choice Philadelphia hogs. The market ruled firm at the advance, and closed strong. On Monday the run was fair, and a slight reaction took place. Holders could not realize Saturday's figures by from 5c to 10c per hundred lbs, the market closing weakish. On Tuesday buyers did not seem anxious to purchase, and the market ruled dull and slow. York buyers were off on and said their markets would not justify the prices. It seems as though prices were forced up on account of the light run and not by any greater demand. When this is the case prices only remain high until the runs come heavy, when they recede again. To-day quite a number of hogs have changed hand but at figures from Monday lower than ruled on Saturday last.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia $6 70; prime Philade pigs $6 50 to $6 60; prime Yorkers $6 25 to $6 40.

Sheep.

The run of sheep this week is fair. There is about the usual attendance of buyers, but as the markets East are again reported a shade off, they are not purchasing freely. The feeling is not so good as last week, though as the run is not heavy, holders are succeeded to this time in selling at about last week's prices. The quality of the stock on sale is the finest here for a long time, and buyers have no difficulty in getting choice sheep. We do not think the run will be heavy enough to break the market, but anticipate that trade toward the close will rule slow and draggy. Sheep are coming so much in the country that shippers have very little margin to work on, and they hold very tenaciously to it. Some of them would undoubtedly ship out rather than sell here at a sacrifice. If they do it will help the market here some.

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool, $7 25 to $7 50; extra 95 lbs fine wool, $7 to $7 10; extra 90 lbs fine wool, $6 50 to $6 75; prime 85 lbs fine wool, $6 to $6 25.

Cattle.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
8	9,350	$4 87½	3	2,310	$4 00
8	9,550	4 75	3	2,310	4 00
8	9,200	4 75	1	980	4 00
8	9,200	4 75	1	1,040	4 00
8	10,200	4 75	1	1,020	4 00
8	9,600

THE VERY LATEST.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

The Libel Bill Defeated—The General Appropriations—Agreement of the Conference Committee—The Oil Inspection Measure—The New Charter for Pittsburgh in Conference Committee.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 3, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

When the House assembled, Mr. Newmeyer reported the new State Treasury bill, which was laid on the table.

The new charter was messaged from the Senate, but the Allegheny delegation could not agree to the amendments and a Committee of Conference will probably be put on it.

Libel Bill Defeated.

Mr. Brockway's libel law was defeated:

YEAS—Messrs. Bailey, Baird, Beach, Brockway, Buckalew, Conrad, Dorrance, Dunn, Dartt, Day, Egan, Greenwalt, Hancock, Henry, Horner, Hughes, Hildebrand, Hoffman, Jones, Kline, Kelley, Latta, Lawshe, Lawson, McCreary, McCracken, McK. e, Morris, Newmeyer, Phillips, Smith, of Fayette; Staples, Stockel, Stier, Williams, Wolfe, Woodland; Young—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Armstrong, Ash, Ballentine, Black, Bowman, Brown, Bullard, Burkholder, Barns, Bigler, Daniels, Dewitt, Dimm, Fetter, Fulton, Gilmore, Jordan; Kaufman, of Schuylkill; Lemon, Lowe, Lowry, Mc Clearan, McAllister, of Philadelphia; Mc Clean, Mc Clure, Mahon, Myer, Mitchell, Morford, Nassell, Nyce, Porter, Potter, Pile, Ramey, Reynolds, Schindler, Schnader, Smith, of Philadelphia; Titlemary, Volpes, Wainright, Walsh, Wetzel, Worthington, Mr. Ingram; Wolf, Speaker—56.

The General Appropriations.

The Appropriation bill, as agreed to by the Conference Committee, contains the following items: Western Penitentiary, $30,000; Western Pennsylvania Hospital, $25,000; Western Pennsylvania Reform School, $40,000; Homeopathic Hospital, $10,000; Jefferson College, $10,000. The bill also gives $200,000 for the Constitutional Convention. The Western items were stricken out. This bone of contention being now out of the way, it is more than probable that the House will concur in the bills of April adjournment.

To-night the session will be for reports from committees. But very few of the bills now reported can get through.

The Night Session.

Mr. Smith, of Fayette, reported a bill relative to roads.

Mr. Ramsey—A supplement to the Franklin Savings fund, locating its principal office in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Newmeyer—A supplement to the Freeport and Allegheny County Railroad; supplement to the Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad.

Mr. Lakley, of Greene, from the Committee on Roads and Bridges, reported favorably the bill requiring the Monongahela Bridge Company to commence the erection of a new bridge from Smithfield street, in accordance with the charter obtained in May, 1871, within three months from the passage of act, and compelling the finishing of the same within two years. This is the Wooden Bridge bill, and conflicts with the act passed at the last session at the request of City Councils one year ago.

Bills were read in place as follows:

Mr. Sample—Extending certain privileges to Reserve township, Allegheny county.

Mr. Wainwright—Act relating to the taking up of logs, lumber and rafts on the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers.

SENATE.

The following bills were reported:

Act relating to jurisdiction of the Courts of Allegheny county; also, act relative to Etna Savings bank.

The following bills were passed:

Incorporating Turtle Creek Valley Railroad.

To put corporations having property from taxation was finally agreed upon.

Oil Inspection Struggle.

At the afternoon session the bill relative to the appointment of oil inspectors and the inspection of oil passed to a third reading after considerable discussion.

The Pittsburgh-Allegheny Charter.

Both Houses having disagreed to the new charter-ing ordinance, it was referred to a committee of conference consisting of Messrs Humphreys and Graham on the part of the Senate and Messrs. Newmeyer and McCormick on the part of the House.

The Oil Fire Test Bill.

The passage of the fire test oil bill by Col. Ballantine in the House, is said to be one of the best legislative moves this session. The amendment was offered only to be rejected by a solid vote of 87 to ten. The delegation of refiners here compliment him highly.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Another of the Alleged Forgers Caught.

LONDON, April 3.—The arrest in Edinburgh of George Bidwell, the alleged Bank of England forger, was effected just as he was about taking his departure for America. Bidwell made strenuous efforts to escape, and was only secured after a sharp chase over a number of garden walls. He was brought to the station house he was searched, and a number of important documents relating to the forgeries were found. He will be brought to London to-day.

The Revolution in Spain—Situation Not Improving.

MADRID, April 3.—Senor Castelar threatens to resign unless the Ministry adopt a more decisive and energetic policy. His colleagues hesitate to interfere in the conflict between the people and the municipality of the capital. The popular leaders declare the corporation responsible for future events.

The Cure of Santa Cruz has arrived at Vera, with the troops in close pursuit. His uncle and sister are still in Pampeluna.

The Carlists are reported to have shot sixty prisoners at Bergos.

Seven thousand nine rifles, the first instalment of fifteen thousand promised, have been forwarded to Barcelona for distribution among the troops. The armament committee there is preparing a levy en masse for the defense of the province.

A disturbance occurred yesterday in the artillery barracks at Valencia. Several men were killed and wounded. Order was restored. Particulars are not yet published.

GIBRALTAR, April 3.—Gen. Sonvillas has arrived at Estella, twenty-five miles southwest of Pampeluna, and made it the headquarters of his operations against the Carlists. The commune has been declared in the province of Salamanca. Some rioting followed, but it was suppressed by great firmness.

Trial of Marshal Bazaine to Proceed—Speech by Duc D'Aumale.

PARIS, April 3.—General Chanzy has informed the Committee on Capitulation that the government has received its report on Marshal Bazaine's case, and decided to proceed with the trial by court martial. Duke D'Aumale was received as a member of the French Academy to-day. On taking his seat he made an address quiet in tone and free from political allusions, but closing with an eloquent and touching eulogy on the last words of which were, "Poor France; let her pick up her broken sword, labor and take heart."

Marriage of Alfonso to Infanta Isabella.

LISBON, April 3.—In Parliament to-day Deputy Vallada made an alarmist speech. He declared the Crown was beset with dangers from the latent revolutionary elements. The President of the Ministry answered the Deputy, showing his fears groundless, and calling on the house to trust in the loyalty of the country.

Warm Discussion in the English House of Commons.

LONDON, April 3.—In the Commons, to-night, Mr. Munster, member for Mallow, rising to a question of privilege, had read by the Clerk an extract from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, reflecting on the conduct of the Irish members in regard to the Dublin University bill. Mr. Munster particularly complained of the words, "the bill cut the ground from under their Fenian allegiance and left them high and dry politically." After a long speech he moved that the article libellously reflected on the conduct of certain members and was a breach of the privileges of the House.

Disraeli said the article referred to certain ultramontane members. There was no specific allusion. He thought before the House interfered with the liberty of the press, it had better ascertain who the ultramontane members were. [Cheers and laughter.]

Mitchell Henry, member for Galway, thought the epithet "ultramontane" as a term of reproach. He appealed to the House to be as careful of the honor and character of its Irish members as of others.

Mr. McCarthy, member from County Cork, declared that when defending Irishmen of the Catholic faith he was not ashamed to avow that he was ultramontane. He indignantly repudiated the charge of disloyalty. Had the article been directed at so-called anti-papal English members as well as Irish, there would have been no difficulty. He expressed astonishment that the leader of the opposition should attempt to prevent discussion.

Sir John Duke Coleridge opposed the motion and regretted the debate, but thought the subject could not be suspended by a jest. He cited precedents, and showed that members must be attacked as members if the charge of libel was to hold. An attack on the House at large was not sufficient to constitute a breach of privilege.

Agar Ellis, member for Kilkenny county, while he was not an ultramontane, could not but condemn the newspaper article as improper and disgraceful. He was surprised at Mr. Disraeli's course, and said he should vote in favor of the motion.

Bernal Osborne confessed he was ignorant of the meaning of the word ultramontane. He had heard Mr. Gladstone called ultramontane. The members from Ireland, honest and conscientious, had been grossly insulted, but he hoped the libelous publisher would not be dragged before the bar. It would be better to treat him with contempt.

Mr. Monsyne, member for the city of Cork, said he supposed he was one of the members to whom disloyalty was imputed, but he could not find the sentence of such articles as the one in question. The vote of the English people was doing much to promote "home rule" than centuries of slaughter and oppression. Mr. Disraeli's joke would have the same effect as Sheridan's after the speech had years ago, when he made the reply to his constituents who had given him a dinner in a time of famine in Ireland. [Cries of "Oh," "oh," and cheers.]

Munster said he could easily dispose of Disraeli's joke. Daniel O'Connell was once summoned to the bar of the House because he called the Tories bad men. Declared Tories had perjured themselves. He ought to have settled whether there were any Tories there.

Gladstone remarked that it appeared to be the hero of the first paragraph of the article. He thought the attack was not a breach of privilege, although it was unjustifiable and without foundation. He appealed to the member for Mallow to withdraw his motion, because if it was defeated the matter would be placed in an unenviable position. He sympathized with the feeling of the Irish members that he had done his duty should neutralize the detraction. The motion was withdrawn.

Miscellaneous Despatches.

BERLIN, April 3.—Rev. Dr. Thompson is lecturing before large and interested audiences in this city, on the subject of Ireland.

LONDON, April 3.—The Pope is slightly ill.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.—The steamship Austrian, from Baltimore, arrived to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, April 3.—The steamship City of Washington sailed for New York yesterday.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 3, P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞ and for account 93⅛. American securities: U. S. 6s, 94⅞; '67, 99⅛; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 90½; 10s Railway bonds, 6 per cent., 103; Illinois Central shares, 93; gold increased £540 000.

FRANKFORT, April 3.—U. S. bonds: 5-20's, 92; 10-40's, 89.

PARIS, April 3.—Rents 85 francs 85 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 3, 1 P. M.—Cotton: Uplands, 9½d; Orleans 9½d; sales 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for American account. Sales were for speculation and export. March and April shipments delivery 9 1-32d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 9s 3d@9s 4d. Corn 25s 3d. Spirits of petroleum 1s 1d; refined 0s 10½.

Sinking of the Pink Varble—Boat and Cargo a Total Loss.

MEMPHIS, April 3.—The steamer Pink Varble, belonging to the Southern Oil Works, which left here for Wheeling river Saturday, struck a snag three miles below Pine Bluff, Tuesday morning, and went to bottom in fifteen feet. The boat and cargo is a total loss. The boat is insured in the Cairo companies for $6,000, and her cargo, which was principally Standard oil, for $11,000.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Cattle—Receipts 2,500 head; prices weak; sales at shippers at $4 75@6 10; extra steers $6 @6 60; stock steers $3 50@4 00; market closed quiet. Hogs—Receipts 1,200 head; prices firm and active and higher, with an urgent demand; extreme range $5 @5 60, very outside for assorted droves; bulk of sales $5 @5 50; all sold and market closing firm. Sheep—Receipts 600 head; market dull and weak and 25c lower, closing at $4 @$5 25.

CASUALTIES.

Little Girl Fatally Scalded.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FOREST, OHIO, April 3, 1873.

A little daughter of Murray Switzer, about two years of age, accidentally fell into a tub of hot water this morning, scalding her so badly that her recovery is impossible.

Railroad Accident—Two Persons Killed and Several Injured.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—While the passenger train on the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad was standing at French Village, seven miles from East St. Louis, at 4:40 P. M., a construction train ran into the rear coach, killing Mrs. John B. Lusk and John H. Wurts, and terribly scalding a young daughter of Mr. Watts, and more or less injuring five or six other persons.

Railroad Smashup in Vermont—Number of Passengers Injured.

RUTLAND, Vt., April 3.—The Mail train over Harlem extension railroad left Rutland at 9:05 A. M. to day met with a serious accident at Hunt's crossing, half mile north of Covington station, caused by the spreading of the tracks. The locomotive and milk car passenger coach were buried from the track down an embankment twelve feet high. The coach turned over and remained bottom up. The smoking and mail cars were badly smashed, and the trucks scattered in every direction. The following is the list of wounded, so far as ascertained: C. P. Maltby, Millerton, N. Y., leg and arm broken; S. S. Cromwell, of Bennington, Vt., injured about the head and shoulders; Miss Julia Mallison, of Shaftsbury, Vt., wrist dislocated; Miss Woodcock, of Manchester, Vt., injured about the head; R. F. Hurd, of Arlington, flesh wound and contusion over the right eye; H. B. Brown, of North Adams, Mass., severely injured; M. R. Sackett, of West Lebanon, cut over the head; Frank Wilder, of Rutland, Vermont, baggage master, and several others from Bennington, hurt about the head and shoulders. The employees of the train promptly rendered all aid in their power to make the injured passengers comfortable. The road is now clear.

A Blow at the Quacks.

A bill is under consideration in the New York Legislature, having for its object the suppression of quack doctors, and medical pretenders and adventurers of every description. "We means proposed for the accomplishment of this end are simple, but arbitrary. A board of censors, consisting of five physicians for each county, is to be appointed by the county medical society. These censors shall be empowered to examine every physician within their jurisdiction, and decide upon his medical qualifications. In case he is deemed fitted for the practice of medicine, the censors issue a certificate, which is recorded in the office of the county clerk, and without such a license he cannot practice without becoming liable to fine and imprisonment. Of course the power bestowed upon the censors is enormous; and an examination would be waved in regard to well-known physicians. The bill is aimed at those charlatans who impose upon the credulous portion of every community, doing infinite damage in the unscrupulous pursuit of wealth. It is to be hoped that the borrowed honors of such fellows can be taken away from them.

A Swindler Swindled.

THERE is an ingenious person in Kentucky who has discovered a new method of repairing the ravages which time inflicts upon the human head, and of making the waste places of the aged scalp to bloom and blossom with every variety of desirable hair. It has long been known by scientific men that living hair, if plucked up by the roots, and subsequently inserted in artificial cavities in the skin, will continue to grow and flourish in its new location. The process, however, must be pursued with each hair that is transplanted, and the obvious inconvenience of drilling, say, a million holes in a bald head to accommodate as many hairs, and then planting